SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Assessment of South Carolina Mills

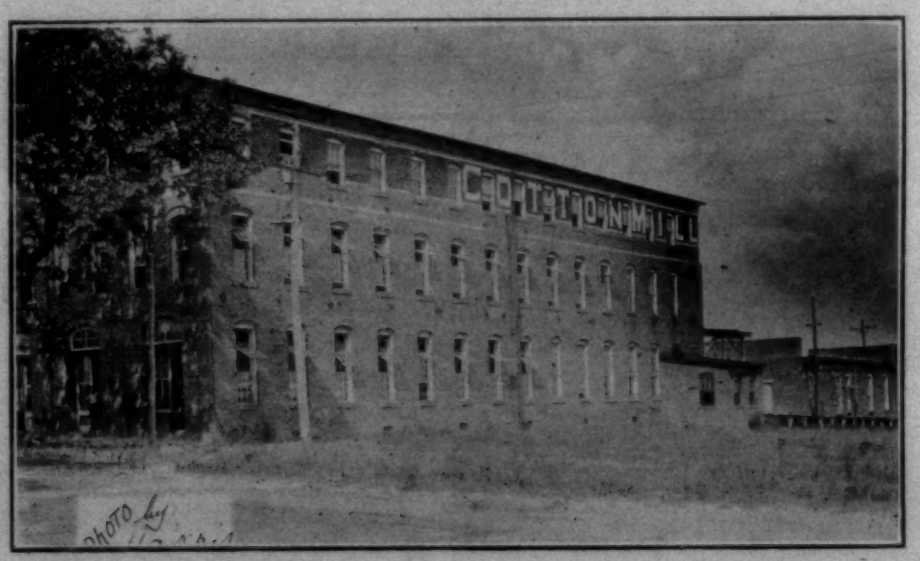
Report on the assesment for taxation of cotton mills, cotton oil mills and fertilizer plants was announced recently by the secretary of the South Carolina board of equalization. The assessments were fixed at a recent meeting of the board held in Columbia. The assessment for taxation is based on 50 per cent of the actual value of the plants as fixed by the board.

The value of the cotton mills of the state was placed at $29,782,548 as compared with $28,489,969 in 1913 or an increase of $1,292,579.

Cotton Mills.

Following is the report of the board on the cotton mills, 50 per cent of the actual value taken for taxation:

Abbeville Cotton Mills	$ 218,773
Calhoun Mills	195,712
Aiken Mfg. Co.	260,301
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	544,034
Langley Mfg. Co.	453,980
Seminole Mfg. Co.	212,329
Aiken Mfg. Co.	260,301
Warren Mfg. Co.	324,000
Anderson Cotton Mills	382,019
Belton Mills	363,717
Brogon Mills	196,516
Conneross Yarn Mills	11,899
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	259,445
Gluck Mills	216,480
Jackson Mills	132,000
Orr Cotton Mills	402,339
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	813,248
Pendleton Cotton Mill	65,727
Pendleton Mfg. Co.	20,625
Riverside Mfg. Co.	119,625
H. C. Townsend Cot. Mill	22,552
Toxaway Mills	110,902
Williamston Mills	179,827
Wm. H. Wellington	65,075
Bamberg Cotton Mills	52,437
Royal Mills	78,125
Broad River Mills	16,900
Cherokee Falls Mfg. Co.	159,368
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	400,000
Globe Mfg. Co.	24,548
Hamrick Mills	150,000
Irene Mills	36,890
Limestone Mills	156,250
Eureka Cotton Mills	117,500
Hampton Cotton Mills (Wylie plant)	105,094
Manetta Mills	105,247
Republic Cotton Mills	197,500
Springstein Mills	95,863
Walterboro Cotton Mills	35,000
Darlington Mfg. Co.	373,260
Hartsville Cotton Mills	198,072
Hampton Cotton Mills Mills (Beaver Dam plt)	62,885
The Dillon Mills	166,000
Batesville Mills	6,250
Brandon Mills	472,800
Camperdown Mills	57,500
Carolina Mills	171,831
Conestee Mills	69,122
Dunean Mills	250,000
Fountain Inn Mfg. Co.	95,205
Franklin Mills	44,950
Victor Mfg. Co.	169,344
Katrine Mfg. Co.	29,546
Mills Mfg. Co.	190,991
Monaghan Mills	435,052
McGee Mfg. Co.	37,500
Pelham Mills	72,436
Judson Mills	289,520
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	510,114
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	477,470
Simpsonville Cot. Mills	137,500
Union Bleaching and Finishing Co.	116,000
Vardry Cotton Mills	24,689
Woodside Cotton Mills	664,637
Greenwood Cotton Mills	160,000
Grendel Cotton Mills	265,000
Ninety-Six Cotton Mills	132,278
Panola Cotton Mills	118,350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	450,000
Hampton Cotton Mills (Pine Creek plant)	123,659
Hermitage Cotton Mills	90,222
Lancaster Cotton Mills	437,092
Banna Mfg. Co.	70,410
Clinton Cotton Mills	319,215
Laurens Cotton Mills	283,204
Lydia Cotton Mills	92,128
Watts Mills	252,893
Lexington Mfg. Co.	41,835
Middleburg Mills	61,607
Saxe-Gotha Mills	52,141
Marion Mfg. Co.	36,250
Marlboro Cotton Mills	294,455
Octoraro Cotton Mills	7,500
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	291,996
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	217,010
Newberry Cotton Mills	280,000
Oakland Cotton Mills	115,517
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	157,991
Hetrick Hosiery Mills	16,500
Monaghan Mills (Seneca	111,972
Monaghan Mills (Walhalla)	98,107
Oconee Mill Co.	104,052
Westminister Knit. Mill	3,489
Orangeburg Mfg. Co.	98,745
Orange Cotton Mills	30,000
Alice Mills	121,549
Easley Cotton Mills	245,147
Easley Cotton Mills (Liberty)	135,000
Glenwood Cotton Mills	279,500
Issaqueena Mills	148,456
Maplecroft Mills	60,154
Norris Cotton Mills	125,000
Pickens Cotton Mills	140,000
American Press Cloth Co.	12,500
Columbia Mills Co.	350,000
Glencoe Cotton Mills	54,375
Hampton Cotton Mills (Capital City)	104,160
Hampton Cotton Mills (Granby plant)	397,746
Hampton Cotton Mills (Olympia plant)	677,100
Hampton Cotton Mills (Richland plant)	160,004
Palmetto Cotton Mills	50,232
Apalache Mills	165,000
Arcadia Mills	172,500
Arkwright Mills	115,824
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	190,423
Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill	20,000
Chesnee Mills	140,000
Hampton Cotton Mills (Fairfield plant)	133,125
American Spinning Co.	337,821
Clifton Mfg. Co.	582,080
Cohannet Mills	45,900
D. E. Converse Co.	233,999
Cowpens Mfg. Co.	85,238
Crescent Mfg. Co.	22,365
Drayton Mills	285,600
Enoree Mfg. Co.	229,500
Fairmont Mfg. Co.	67,500
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	77,437
Inman Mills	194,808
Mary Louise Mills	25,000
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	511,940
Saxon Mills	231,000
Spartan Mills	613,785
Tucapau Mills	382,454
Valley Falls Mfg. Co.	35,281
Victor Mfg Co.	413,242
Wellford Mfg. Co.	5,000
Whitney Mfg. Co.	146,843
Woodruff Cotton Mills	277,601
Buffalo Cotton Mills	190,000
Excelsior Knitting Mills	100,000



Travora Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C. Courtesy York News.

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FAULTY CLOTH

It is frequently said by experienced persons that in the strict sense of the word it is not possible to produce a piece of cloth which shall be perfect or faultless. And there is something to be said in support of the statement, for the imperfections to which woven cloth is subject are almost without end. A few years ago a firm of manufacturers issued a printed list of cloth faults for which their weavers were liable to be fined. No less than fifty-nine separate and distinct faults were enumerated in this list, which was evidently not intended to be considered as completing the catalogue of faults, since it wound up with the comprehensive item "other faults." Truly the harnessed weaver whom we once overheard lamenting "if it isn't one thing its sure to be another," had some reason for his lamentation. When one considers the complicated series of operations which must be performed in the conversion of a series of more or less delicate threads into a piece of cloth, and that these operations must be executed almost entirely by mechanical means, it is indeed something of a marvel that the resulting fabric should approach perfection even in a slight degree. Altogether it is probably safe to assert that from a practical point of view the terms "perfect" and "imperfect," "faulty" and "faultless," can only be applied in a relative sense to fabrics which are produced under ordinary mill conditions, and that the question of perfection is mainly a matter of degree.

Taking a broad view of the question, faults in cloth may be said to be due to three main causes, namely, (1) defective yarns, (2) faults developed in the manufacture of the cloth, and (3) faults which arise in processes subsequent to weaving, i. e., in bleaching, dyeing, printing, or other finishing operations. Of course, these subsequent processes, which are fruitful sources of damaged goods, are outside the province of the manufacturer, but in many cases damage is attributed to these processes which really has its source in the manufacturing department. Thus a pin which may have unintentionally been left in the cloth, or accidentally found its way in the folds thereof, is capable of causing enormous damage in the subsequent processes; and frequently it will be found that cloth which is apparently all right on the clothlooker's table really has some hidden defect which will reveal itself in the finishing room.

Uneven Yarns.

Turning to what may be called the purely manufacturing defects we first mentioned those due to faulty yarns. These are many and varied. From the weavers' point of view weak yarns are probably the most objectionable not only because of their influence upon the quality of the cloth, but also the quantity produced, for each failure of a thread means a stoppage of the loom and a possible faulty place. Weak yarns may be either generally deficient in strength, or they may be weak in places. General weakness is usually due to the use of too low a quality of cotton for the required standard of yarn strength, or it may be due to an insufficient amount of twist, the latter feature being generally most noticeable in weft yarns owing to the desire to get a soft, full yarn and a better looking cloth. What may be termed occasional weakness appears in the form of thin places, or thick soft places, which may arise from the unsuitability of the cotton for the counts being spun, or to faulty preparation or spinning. Weakness in twist or warp yarn is, as a rule, more objectionable to the weaver than a similar fault in the weft, for a breakage of a warp thread is more difficult to repair, and causes a longer stoppage of the loom than a weft breakage. Also a broken warp thread is liable to cause an entanglement of adjacent threads which may result in serious damage to the cloth. Further, looms—at any rate the ordinary cotton looms—are not provided with warp stop-motions, and therefore continue to run after the breakage of an end—i. e., a warp thread—and form faulty cloth either until the occurrence has been noticed by the weaver, or until the breakage causes an obstruction which interferes with the passage of the shuttle. Weakness in the case of weft yarn also interferes with the output of the loom since the shuttle must be removed for the straightening or "readying" of the cop, a process which involves the wasting of material. Each breakage of the weft is generally accompanied by the omission of one or two picks of weft, an omission which in the case of figured goods results in the formation of "broken patterns," which must be rectified by adjusting the lags or cards, and turning the loom over. A stoppage of the loom following upon a weft breakage also introduces a liability to form thick places and thin places or cracks, which can be remedied only by an adjustment of the cloth roller and take-up motion. If this adjustment is not skilfully effected the fault may be emphasized instead of eliminated. Weft which is weak in places, particularly soft places, is liable to an irritating fault known as "breaking and catching." In this case the thread breaks after it has left the shuttle, but the end of the trailing length of yarn left behind the shuttle is caught and held by the warp threads before it can leave the latter, and thus the weft is present before the weft fork, and able to prevent the latter from stopping the loom, notwithstanding that a portion of the pick may be absent from the cloth. Thus the loom would continue to run either until the breakage should occur near the selvage at the fork side, or until the flaw had been noticed; in any case "unweaving" is the usual consequence. "Breaking and catching" is more liable to occur in wide looms than in narrow ones. Even if these yarn defects may not be what a spinner would call bad ends "because they don't break down," they may become very noticeable in the finished cloth, especially if the latter be finished

with a clear surface, in which case fine or thin places show up very clearly, while thick places may develop a lumpy, uneven surface.

The second division of cloth faults comprises those which may be termed manufacturing faults proper, since they have their origin essentially in some department or other of the manufacturing branch, and are independent of spinning defect or those which are caused by defective yarn. These manufacturing faults may be divided into three main classe, namely, (1) those arising from faulty preparation of the yarn for weaving, (2) those developed in the actual process of weaving, and (3) defects due to the faulty construction of the cloth and others which may be inherent to its peculiar nature.

Preparation Defects.

To properly understand cloth faults of this class and to be able to detect the same requires some knowledge of the nature of the preparatory processes and the treatment given to the yarn therein. It will, therefore, probably be advantageous to briefly outline the systems in general use. These systems vary considerably according to the nature of the cloth to be woven, and other circumstances, but in the Lancashire cotton trade it is safe to say that warps for grey cloth are chiefly prepared by the "slasher" system, and to a lesser extent by the "ball warp" system. In the former system the processes are (a) twist winding in which threads from cops or ring bobbins are wound upon warpers' bobbins; (b) beam warping, in which thethreads from a number of bobbins are collected together and wound in the form of a wde sheet upon a "back" beam or large flange roller; (c) slasher sizing, in wliich the threads from a number of back beams are combined into a single sheet and passed in that form through a sizing solutiton. After saturation and the removal of superflous liquid, the threads from a number of back beams are combined into a single sheet and passed in that form through a sizing solution. After saturation and the removal of superfluous liquid, the threads are dried, generally by contact with the surface of a steam heated cylinder, and also by passing through a hot air chamber; next the threads, which at this point are practically glued together, are opened or separated by dividing rods, contracted to their proper width, and finally wound upon the loom beam. The warp is then ready for twisting when it has to follow an exactly similar warp in the loom, or for drawing in when a fresh set of healds has to be used. In the ball warp system the threads from a relatively small number of bobbins are wound upon a mill or large reel until the required length has been obtained :other layers of threads are then placed one on top of another until the required total has been made up, whereupon the whole are withdrawn from the reel in the form of a loose rope either coiled into a ball or linked into a chain. The threads are then seized in the loose rope form, dried by hot cylinders—which are separated from the sizing machine—and wound by a third machine upon the loom beam. During warping the threads at one end of the warp are crossed singly to make an end-and-end or twister's least; at the other end of the warp the threads are divided into groups, which are termed half-beers, to form a looming lease. In the colored goods trade several systems of warp preparation are in general use. Thus the yarn may be bleached or dyed and sized in the hank, wound upon warping bobbins by the drum winding frame, and formed into a warp, with the variously colored threads arranged in proper order by the sectional warper. Or grey ball warping may be made the basis of preparation, in which case the various colors are dyed and sized in separate balls, after which the threads are arranged in their proper order and wound upon the loom beam by the Yorkshire dressing frame. These two systems account for the bulk of colored warps. In another system, which has recently received considerable attention, long lengths of yarn in a loose rope form are prepared by cheese or chain warpers and dyed or sized in that condition; next they are wound upon back beams which are placed behind a slasher headstock and wound—with the various colors in their proper order—upon the loom beam. As regards weft, most grey goods are woven direct from the spinning cop or or bobbin, but in the case of very coarse counts, doubled yarn and fine yarn for heavily picked goods—which are often woven from wet weft—weft or cop winding is necessary. The same process is also generally required for bleached or colored wefts, but limited quanities of weft are also bleached or dyed in the cop.

Now, with regard to the influence of the above processes upon the operation of weaving and upon the perfection of the cloth produced, it will be advisable to consider first of all what features or qualities a perfectly formed warp should possess. As wound upon the beam and ready for the loom a warp should be perfectly level across its width, that is, of uniform diameter with the side threads evenly against the flanges and neither piled up higher than the body of the warp, nor sunk lower therefrom. Every thread should be separate and distinct from its neighbors, and capable of opening easily from the lease rods to the beam. This implies that there should be no "stickers," and also that the threads should occupy the same relative positions on the beam that they do in the cloth; there should be no missing or dropped ends; and finally, the sizing should be such as will give the requisite amount of strength and smoothness to the threads which will enable them to withstand the strain and friction of weaving. So far as weft is concerned, we have already said that cops should have clear openings, well formed noses, and the thread should not be "run under" at

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Cotton Spinning Examinations

In April of each year the City and Guilds of London Institute, London, England, hold cotton spinning and weaving examinations and it has been our custom to publish many of the questions.

We have found that many of our subscribers have been greatly interested in the examination and this year we shall publish practically all of the questions that will interest our readers. The answers given to the questions are taken from the Cotton Factory Times of England and are by their well-known contributors who use the names "Lectus" and "Fabricus."

Question.—If you were buying yarn in large quantities for your own use, describe in detail what system of examination you would adopt to obtain both weight and quality. In addition to the ordinary testing for counts and strength describe how you would test for moisture, evenness, and cleanliness. Illustrate your answer by an example showing the record of a sample delivery of yarn tested throughout.

Answer.—The most essential test of all is that for counts, such a test being the basis of tests for other purposes. There are many purchasers of yarn who have various ways of judging their yarn for other purposes, so long as the counts are correct. Naturally the yarn would be weighed in the gross upon receiving same. As soon as convenient a number of cops would be taken to the wrap reel, and possibly four at a time may have a lea each reeled off. By comparison with a table or by a simple calculation it is found from these leas of yarn whether the yarn is of correct counts. If, for example ,the yarn only wraps 38's instead of 40's, we may be receiving the correct gross weight, but we are distinctly short of length, and we are paying the price of 40's yarn for 30's.

Next in order of testing may be placed the strength test. Each lea of yarn after reeling off may be placed between the hooks of a lea testing machine, driven by hand, or more preferably by power, to determine its strength. Every mill has, or should have, some strength standard, and approximately correct tables of strength are published in one place or another, so that a comparison should be easily made. In some cases it is deemed preferable to test single threads of yarn for strength instead of depending upon the lea test. The ordinary lea tester is supposed to give also some indication of the stretch or elasticity of the yarn at the same time as it shows the strength.

Suppose in testing a lea of yarn for strength the lower hook moved three inches downwards while the upper hook only moved one inch before breaking point was reached, then the difference of the two, or two inches, would be taken to represent the stretch. Many mill officials have for the most part contented themselves with testing for strength and counts, but during the last few years there has been tremendous increase intesting for moisture by the aid of specially constructed ovens. These ovens are convenient for quickly testing small quantities of yarn. A small quantity may be placed in the oven inside a proper receptacle forming one end of a pair of scales, the other end of this balance being fixed outside the oven. The yarn is weighed upon placing inside the oven, and again after remaining inside for some minutes. The oven may be heated to possibly 220 degrees F. or so, kept as nearly uniform in temperature as possible, and the yarn left inside for possibly three-quarters hour or so, although opinions differ somewhat in regard to temperature and time of exposure. A simple proportion calculation will show the percentage of moisture extracted, and it must be remembered that somewhat less than 8 per cent is natural to the cotton when we are reducing the sample to an absolutely dry condition.

For better or worse, oven testing of raw cotton and cotton yarns appears to be distinctly increasing. Occasionally single yarns are tested for twist, but this is more convenient and necessary for doubled yarns, and if single yarns are suitable in counts, strength, and moisture, we need not as a rule trouble much about twist per inch. If a good class of single yarn is in question, it will probably be best to make an examination or inspection of the yarn with a view to determining the relative proportion of dirt, bits of leaf, snarls, nep, thick or thin places it contains. One of the best methods of doing this is to fix up a cylinder—something like an old carding engine doffer— so that it can be slowly turned, and so that it is equipped with cop skewers and a traverse guide for the yarn.

The threads from several cops may be simultaneously wound side by side on this machine, thus revealing any such defects as those just pointed out. One yarn may also be readily compared with another, when they are wound side by side on such a machine. Many purchasers of yarn prefer to wind small samples upon the black boards of possibly 12 inches or 18 inches length, which show up yarn defects reasonably well, and are convenient for storing away for reference, or for sending away to yarn sellers when complaints are being made. In keeping a complete record it would be advisable to head several columns by the several terms of day, month, year, details of order, correct counts, ascertained counts, strength, stretch, moisture, and details of yarn defects as revealed by the inspection

Question.—Assuming that you were executing an order for 40's-1 hosiery yarn to be delivered on cones ready for the knitting machines, describe in detail what machines and appliances you would use for winding this yarn in cone form, having regard to its soft nature. State what defects, either in the yarn itself, or in the formation of the cones, give the

most trouble at the knitting machines, describing how you would recognize and remedy them.

Answer.—In answering this question it is not necessary to enter into any description of the process of knitting, or the mechanism of the knitting machine. It is important for the spinner or student to know what a hosiery manufacturer requires when he places all order for single yarns to be delivered to the said manufacturer on cones. The hosiery trade has very greatly increased during recent years, and is continually increasing, owing to the ever increasing custom of wearing knitted goods next the skin, and also to the use of knitted goods in preference to woven ones for many other purposes. Generally speaking, the twist constants for yarn required for hosiery purposes are very low, owing to the usually soft nature of knitted goods. Moreover, a good quantity of yarn is often wanted on each individual cone intended for use at a knitting machine, as there is generally ample creel space at the knitter, and it is suitable to have end unwinding from large sized cones, which give few thread piecings, and last a long time at the knitting machines.

Many spinning firms have erected winding frames largely for the purpose of meeting the requirements of hosiery manufacturers, but for one reason or another many hosiery people prefer to do their own winding. Winding frames for one thing are almost more appropriate to the female labor and general surroundings of a hosiery manufactory than the conditions of a spinning mill. The fact remains that spinners are, more or less, frequently asked to supply yarn on large cones to hosiery manufacturers.

Experience appears to have demonstrated, on the whole that cones wound on the spindle winding frame are more likely to suit hosiery people than cones wound on the drum winder, although both machines are actually used for the purpose Although the spindle winder gives a variable winding on speed, yet it gives a uniformity of spiral or thread crossing that helps to produce firmly built bobbins, even at the thin ends of the cones, and this helps to give a uniform delivery of yarn from the cone at the knitting machine. Such excellence in the build of bobbin, especially at the thin end of cones, appears more difficult to get from the drum winder. Uniform delivery of yarn at all points, from start to finish of the cone, is even more essential at the knitting machine than at most other processes. It is necessary to have uniformity of yarn delivery and of yarn tension, or otherwise the required taut interlacing of the threads may be interfered with.

It is also very important that all slubs, bad ends, thick places, bits of seed, or any other impurities must be cleared out ,and the difficulty of doing this is enhanced by the soft twisted nature of the thread, and the necessity for avoiding the rubbing up of portions of the thread. Iron clearer plates of the well-known Suggitt type, with adjustable apertures, are probably the most suitable for the purpose when everything is considered. There is so much space on the knitting machine, for large bobbins, that it is often required to have eight or nine cops wound upon one large cone for the knitter. The diminishing angle of the thread upon a drum wound cone tends to give a more loose delivery from a full cone than an almost used on It is well known that good conditioning helps to make a yarn solid and tends to prevent curling, snarling, winding off too freely, and too much liveliness generally. This is even more true in regard to yarn for knitting puropses than for any other yarns, and this conditioning is naturally much better done in the cop form than after winding upon cones.

In summing up the features relating to this important business question, we should therefore specify the following features:—

1. Cones built upon the spindle winder are probably the most likely to work well.
2. Clearers of the adjustable metal plate type are very suitable.
3. Hosiery yarn is usually soft twisted.
4. Well-conditioned yarn before making the cones, is likely to give most satisfaction.

Question.—Sketch the arrangements of hooks, needles, and harness in a jacquard machine which you would recommend for weaving leno brocade. In what position would the machine be mounted on the loom? Explain the method of painting up the design for card cutting.

Answer.—Jacquards and harnesses for leno fabrics have the hooks, needles, and cords divided into three portions to control doups, brocade and slackeners respectively. For a 400 end design with a two-round two-crossing the jacqard would contain 510 needles ,arranged in 51 rows of 10, and 612 hooks in 51 rows of 12. The first two long rows of hooks control the doups, the back two control slackeners ,and the middle eight rows control brocade or pattern cords. No. 1 needle in each row controls the first doupy hook, and also the first slackener hook, which is in No. 11 row, while No. 10 needle in each row controls hooks in the second and tweifth rows, whilst each of the middle needles controls one hook only. Cords from the doup hooks pass through a two row cumber board fixed about 2 inches in front of the eight row brocade board, while slackening cords pass through a two row board fixed some 15 inches behind the brocade board. The machine would be placed on its supports with the cylinder parallel to the cumber boards and with the cards over the cloth. Designs for the harness described above would be painted up on eight-row paper, and a special color of paint used to indicate cross sheds or points at which the doups are to be lifted. Such marks would be cut for the first or tenth needles, according as they appeared in the first or second half of each bar or large square of the design.

Faulty Cloth.

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the bottom, nor should there be loose waste on the cop. In the case of pirn bobbins, the threads should be coiled evenly and straight upon the pirn, so that it may be unwound without entanglement. This implies that the cone should be correct in shape and length; there should be no cutting or glazing of the thread; knots should be properly tied and without long ends; also, especially in the case of strong yarns, the finishing end of the thread should be able to leave the pirn freely when the latter has been emptied.

A little consideration of the above details will disclose at once the causes of many of the troubles of the weaver, and also of many important faults. Taking them in the order laid down, inequalities in the diameter of the warp lead invariably to excessive thread breakages, and ultimately to striped cloth. As a rule cotton yarn is fairly elastic, and therefore capable of accommodating itself to slight variations in diameter and tension, but it is obvious that the threads from the smaller diameter of the beam must be tighter in the cloth than those fro the large diameter. This extra tension upon the former threads may not be sufficient to interfere appreciably with the progress of weaving, or to cause the development of any noticeable striping, but if the cloth is afterwards stretched to a degree which is sufficient to cause a permanent increase in its length, the tight threads are liable to be broken during the process, or to develop streaky or striped places of a very prominent character. Striping of this kind is not often met with in narrow cloth from a slashed warp, owing to the fact that the threads composing it were originally in a sheet form which is preserved throughout the process, also the machine is provided with a presser motion which, by exerting a heavy pressure upon the threads during beaming, tends to elimminate inequalties in the diameter of the beam. The fault is very common in ball warp and is due to the placing of successive layers of threads upon one another, a process which must obviously increase the length of the last layer, especially when the warp contains a large number of ends of coarse counts; and such unequal lengths must result in unequal tensions. But there is always a danger of striping in wide cloths when the warp is made up from sections, either separately slashed portions or from separate ball warps, owing to the increasing tension on the threads as they leave the back beams in the first case, and the difficulty of evenly tensioning the separate balls in the second. But striping is most commonly met with in cloths made from the product of the sectional warper which prepares sections in the for of cheeses, a number of which are placed side by side and rewound upon the loom beam, hence any difference in the diameter of the sections affects a large number of threads which are next to one another in the cloth, and therefore capable of enhancing the difference.

Individual tight or slack threads may be traced back to the warping process, or even to that of winding. Thus ridgy bobbins are apt to run irregularly and form slack places; worn creel steps or pegs tend to cause tight threads in warping and crooked dents in the front reed acuse a ridgy beam.

Faulty Yarns in Weaving.

As shown the general effects of weak yarns upon the process of weaving and upon the cloth produced was to hamper the one and diminish the value of the other. Another incidental effect of such yarns is to increase the number of essential processes through which warp yarn must pass in preparation for weaving. The presence of such defects makes it impossible to dispense with the process of winding, which is of a two fold character, namely, the conversion of yarn from cops into bobbins or cheeses of longer length, and the clearance of the thread from defective places. Attempts have been made to avoid the necessity for the first part of the process, and it is possible that some practible method may be evolved from them, but even in the event of success it would not be advisable to dispense with winding altogether, so long as yarn is liable to such faulty places.

Another fault in yarns, which has somewhat similar effect upon the process of weaving and upon the cloth, is badly tied knots which are frequently found in reeled and doubled yarns. Such knots may be too big to pass the clearing plates of the winding frame, or the heald eyes and reed wires of the loom, or they may be left with long ends. In the former case the thread is broken, and when this happens in the loom, especially if the yarn is fairly strong, the freed end almost invariably becomes entangled with the adjacent threads, and quickly causes either a float or a shuttle trap, or it may cause the shuttle to be thrown out of the loom. In any case the retention of the thread by the healds or reed, before the actual breakage takes place, causes the thread to interweave more tightly than its neighbors, and produces an uneven place which may become very noticeable in some kinds of cloth, particularly in those which have a warp face, and in terry towelling. Long ends to knots are liable to form entanglements among the threads with the results named above. "Snicks" and "snarls" have similar, but rather less disastrous results to knots owing to their similarity to the latter.

We have already mentioned uneven yarns, i. e., those in which threads vary in thickness along their length. While these may not fall within the catagory of bad ends from an operative's point of view, since they may not break down and cause trouble, they are capable of asserting themselves in a surprising degree in certain styles of clear finished plain cloths, and in warp-faced sateens, and it would be a distinct advantage if such threads could be persuaded to break down at some early stage in the preparation for weaving, and thereby draw attention to their faultiness. Closely allied with uneven yarns in their effect upon the cloth are "mixed" yarns. Such yarns may be mixed in counts, degree or direction of twist, color, and in many other ways. The mixing is, of course, generally the result of accident or of carelessness, but in some cases it may be done deliberately with the intention of using up odd lots of yarn. A manufacturer can sometimes dispose of his accumulations in this manner without any noticeable evil effect upon the cloth resulting, because he will know exactly where such threads can be placed without showing, but when it is done—as often is the case—spinners who sell their product in the form of ball warps or on back beams, the practice is very objectionable, for although the variation may be only one or two counts, the difference becomes apparent to a surprising degree in many cloths, and causes streaky places to appear. Weavers are therefore expected to break out such threads, and put others of correct counts in their place. Variation in the thickness of yarn may also be due to the presence of "single" in yarns which are spun from double roving, but as a rule such threads are so deficient in strength that they rarely reach the loom stage. Any variation in the thickness of weft yarn, whether arising from difference in count or degree of twist, is almost fatal. While it may be possible to minimize the effect of variations in warp yarn by a judicious distributon of the abnormally thick or thin threads, this is impossible in the case of weft yarns, since several inches of cloth are woven from a continuous thread, that is a large number of abnormal threads fall together in the cloth and produce well-defined stripes or "shady" places. When the variation is in degree of twist, such striped or shady places are liable to become emphasized in finishing processes; thus portions woven from soft spun weft more readily absorb finishing or dyeing materials than the harder twisted portions, and they give a better nap or pile when subjected to raising. Equally marked is the result of using yarns which differ in direction of twist in the same piece, even if they be alike in quality of cotton, counts, degree of twist and all other respects. The effect of changing the direction of twist is to place the fibres relatively in opposite directions, and when groups of threads of contrary twists are placed side by side astonishingly bold stripes or shady places are developed owing to the reflection of light in opposite directions from the surface of the threads. Those who have not seen the effect of mixtures of this kind in the finished cloth have no idea of the strength of the striping produced.

The mixing of yarns spun from differently colored cottons, American and Egyptian, for instance, is, of course, less liable than mixing of the above-mentioned kind, because it can easily be detected and rectified. When it occurs in the warp, streaky places are the result. In the case of goods which are sold in the loom state such places are, of course, objectionable, but when the cloth has afterwards to be bleached or dyed, they may be eliminated if the yarns do not differ in other respects. In double roving yarns, when the two rovings are different in shade, the result sometimes gives the effect of a two-fold yarn. As before, mixtures of this kind are more objectionable in the weft than in the warp, which will be apparent

(Continued on Page 9.)

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Cost of Waste.

Editor:

We all know that the lower the cost of cotton the less cost of waste but I would like to have a table give the waste cost at the various prices of cotton. I have seen such a table published and think it was in the Southern Textile Bulletin. If you have a table of that kind I wish you would publish it on your discussion page.

R. S. L.

Palm Beach Cloth.

Editor:

I notice from market reports that the demand for Palm Beach suits will be even greater next year than this and we are considering the manufacture of goods from cotton that make such suits.

I would like to have your readers give me any points that they may know about the manufacture of such goods and most of all I want to know what they do to Palm Beach cloth to keep the suits from shrinking when washed.

I notice that many of the cheap suits shrink badly when washed, but the regular $7.50 Palm Beach suits shrink very little if any. What do they do to them to prevent shrinkage.

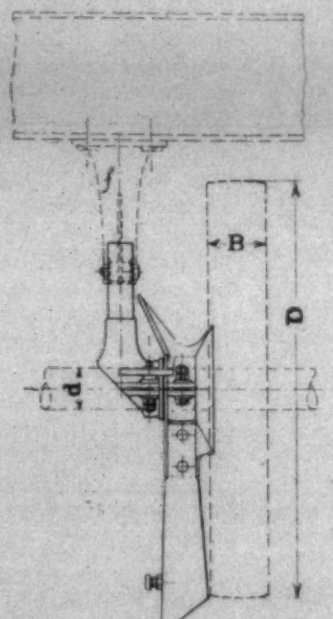
Any ideas that can be given by your readers will be appreciated.

Palm Beach.

Universal Belt Mounter.

To save belting and prolong its life may seem a very minor economy, but nowadays it is the close attention to details throughout the mill or works that ensures the profitable working of the undertaking. Whenever a machine is stopped for a long period the belt should be thrown off. It does not happen often in the textile industries classes of work, but in the mechanics' shop of the mill this state of things often occurs. The taking off or putting on a belt is often a source of difficulty and frequently the cause of accident Generally very crude methods of manipulation are adopted although belt mounting devices are available. The latest to come under our notice is illustrated herewith.

The apparatus consists of a two-part cast-iron bush g embracing, with sufficient clearance, the shaft and fixed by means of a suitable bracket to the ceiling or to the wall as the case may be. Adjoining this socket is a two-part revolving piece c, the belt catcher. The latter piece is provided with a disc to prevent the belt from falling into the nave of the pulley. On the opposite side is the fork h, which actually catches the belt. In order to prevent the belt from being hurled about, a pawl is fixed on bush g opposite to the direction of rotation of the pulley, which prevents the revolving piece from being carried along with the belt. Opposite the fork a wooden piece is fixed on the belt catcher, which according to the width of the belt, is cut to an angle, and to which a pin is secured. To put the belt on the pawl is disengaged, and by means of a wrought iron fork attached to a wooden handle of suitable length, revolving piece c is turned round in the direction of the rotation of the pulley, whereby the belt slips off the slanting wood and is caught by the pulley. The same handle also serves for disengaging the pawl before the mounting is done, and for throwing it on before the belt is taken down.



The mounter can be used for pulleys up to 6 ft. diameter and belts 12 inch wide. The advantages claimed are, absolute freedom from danger in manipulation; extremely easy and simple handling; no damage of shafting, pulleys or belt, and the apparatus is stated not to be subject to wear and tear.—Textile Recorder of Manchester. Eng.

Faulty Cloth.

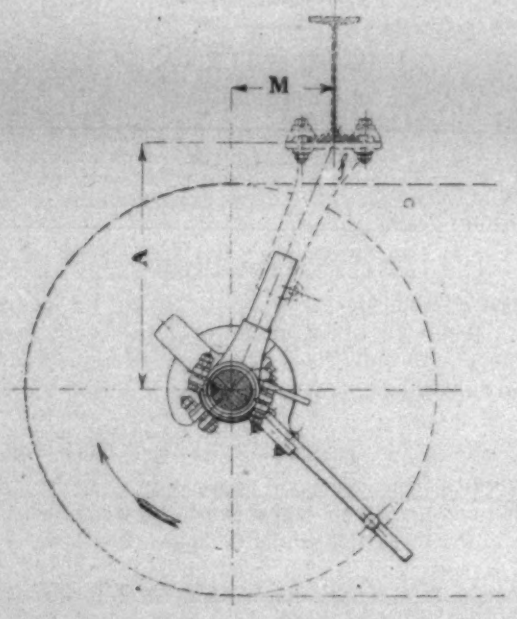
(Continued from Page 8.)

from what has been said about the danger of forming stripes.

The last yarn fault of any importance for our present consideration is that of dirty and oily yarn. Streaky cloth is the general result, but if the fault exists in long lengths, stripes may develop if they are present in the weft. In loom state goods the streakiness may cause rejection of the cloth, but if the yarn is merly soiled or dirtied no great importance may be attached to it if the goods are for bleaching or dyeing. Oily places, however, are always a source of danger, for they cannot as a rule be removed even by bleaching, and operatives are generally instructed to reject yarn containing them, or, if possible, to remove threads of such a nature if they have found their way into the cloth.

Frequent mention has been made of the effect of weft breakages from cracks, thick and thin places, and broken patterns, and it will be understood that these breakages and consequent cloth fault may be due to badly formed cops as well as to a badly spun thread.

Continuing our consideration of cloth faults which have their origin in the preparation department, and particularly those which are due to uneven beaming, we come to the defect termed "bad sides." This is a common defect in all systems of warp preparing, and one which interferes greatly with the work of the weaver, and also quickly makes its presence apparent in the woven cloth. Bad sides to the warp are perhaps the most fruitful cause of bad selvages in the cloth, and are exceedingly difficult to deal with. The common causes of bad sides to a warp are (a) the denting of the warp too wide or to narrow in the beaming reed—that is the reed through which the threads pass immediately before they pass upon the beam; (b) loose beam flanges which yield to the pressure of the warp as the beaming proceeds, especially in the slashing frame, or in the press beaming frame, owing to the heavy pressure put upon the beam; and (c) crooked or unevenly fixed flanges which may cause a gap to be formed between the threads and the flanges or cause the threads to be piled up for half of the beam's circumference. Piled up threads are obviously delivered from the beam slacker than those in the body of the peam. Occasionally, this may not be detrimental to weaving, as, for instance, when the selvage ends are interwoven more closely, and the take-up therefore is greater than those in the body of the cloth; but as a rule slack side ends interfere with the passage of the shuttle, or even cause it to be thrown out. They may make a slack or curly selvage which will give trouble in bleaching or finishing; or they may give a ragged selvage by not interweaving in a proper manner with the weft. Tight ends from a sunken side of a beam break excessively, and are usually much more troublesome to deal with than slack side ends; their effect upon the motion of the shuttle and upon the appearance of the woven selvage is more pronounced, and they are a common cause of weak selvage and narrow cloth, for it frequently happens that the only way in which the warp can be woven is to run the tight threads off, and either weaken the selvage to that extent or reduce the width of the cloth.



Closely allied with the proper beaming of the warp at the sides in its effect upon the selvages of the cloth, is the strength and elasticity of the selvage threads. Such threads invariably require to be stronger than those in the body of the cloth, owing to the pull of the weft upon them as the shuttle passes through the shed, and also because in many cloths they are interwoven more frequently. The common method of providing this increased strength is to double the number of ends in a few of the side dents of the reed, and run them two—or more—ply in the heald eyes. While this method is satisfactory in many cases, it sometimes results in a bulky selvage which may easily become unsightly if the ends be drawn in incorrectly. A better method is to use a smaller, and, if possible, the ordinary number of ends of a superior quality, two-fold by preference. Such yarns not only posses greater strength, but also greater elasticity, a quality which is essential when the selvage threads interlace more frequently than the others, as in sateens with plain selvages, for instance. In certain classes of these cloths worsted yarn is used for the selvages because it is more elastic than cotton, and the selvage is tightly stretched in dyeing and finishing during which operations much trouble and loss has been caused by the weakness and cockling of cotton selvages.—Cotton Factory Times.

(Continued Next Week.)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27

Endorsing Our Publication.

The advertising manager of a belting house in New England recently wrote to a number of Southern mills for their opinion of the circulation and standing of several textile journals which they were considering as advertising mediums.

The Southern Textile Bulletin was not on the list and several mills in their answers to the belting manufacturer expressed surprise that such was the case. Answering one of those letters the advertising manager said:

"We understand from your favor that the Southern Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, N. C., is the principal textile publication of the South. As a result of our investigations we find that quite a number of the mills throughout the South have volunteered practically the same information as you did in your recent favor. We surely appreciate the information and suggestions offered and will be very glad to give the Southern Textile Bulletin consideration."

Knowing the names of only two of the mills that wrote in our behalf we take this opportunity of thanking the others for the favor which was entirely voluntary on their part.

Why Superintendents Change.

We recently mentioned to a very prominent cotton manufacturer that ninety-three cotton mills in the South changed superintendents during the last six months and when we asked him why so many changes occurred, received the following interesting reply:

"Because many of them are quitters, and have not grit enough to fight trouble when it comes. I have lost several whom I considered very good men simply because when things went wrong they preferred to look for another job rather than fight it out where they were and, out of the ninety-three changes, I would bet that fully half of them quit because they could not stand the gaff."

We had never looked at the matter in exactly that light before but careful consideration will convince anyone that the statement was at least partially correct.

It was formerly the case that a large number of changes by superintendents could be traced to drinking but we are glad to say that the number of changes due to whiskey has steadily decreased and we know of only a few during the last six months that can be traced to such cause.

There are always a small number of changes of superintendents brought about by improper relations with women in their employ and we regret to say that the number of such show no signs of decreasing and it is a problem of which we know no solution.

In the position which he occupies, a superintendent comes in contact with the women and girls in the mill and through the power of his position and influence has the opportunity of taking advantage of those who are morally weak. He should feel that it is his duty to protect them but the temptation is too strong for some and in most cases they later pay the penalty by losing their positions. We have seen some of the best and most successful men in the industry go down on account of women.

While whiskey and women play a part in the loss of positions by superintendents we must recognize that the manufacturer was right when he said that there were too many quitters.

A cotton mill is peculiar unto itself in the fact things can go to pieces quicker and with less cause than in almost any other industry.

When work is running fine, plenty of help, all the ends up and the looms grinding out record product, the wise superintendent keeps an eye open for the "blowup" to come for somehow it has the habit of coming just at such a time and it can come from many places and from one of many causes. Sometimes, especially if the superintendent is "on the job" the trouble is of short duration but more often one trouble brings on another and before long it seems that nothing he does will turn out right.

It is such a time that the superintendent has a chance to show what is in him.

Mose of them take off their coats and fight it out, and no matter if every effort seems to be a failure they grit their teeth and face the task which they have before them.

When such troubles come upon the other class, the quitters, they seem to lose all their nerve and get so that they make almost no effort to remedy the situation. Such men begin to immediately think about getting a job elsewhere and by thinking about the other job instead of fighting the one they have they often let things get in such shape that the mill is obliged to discharge them.

We know one very competent overseer of spinning, and all of our remarks apply as much to overseers as to the superintendents, who changes job about six times every year. He runs his job in good shape until something, often bad weather or a little bad cotton tears up his room and he then goes to pieces and loses his nerve entirely and is seized with a fear that he is going to lose his job. If the superintendent comes into the room and happens to speak to a section man or even the sweeper, the overseer rushes over, as soon as he is gone, to find out what he said. In a few days the room is demoralized because every operative knows that the overseer expects to lose out and as things continue to get worse the superintendent has to let him go whereas if he had just grit enough to fight it out he could probably have had things back to normal in a few days.

There is an old and true saying that, "The man worth while is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong," and we commend it to superintendents and overseers.

Some superintendents lose out because of whiskey and a few because of women. Some lose out because of lack of experience and some change because their families do not like the location. In a great many cases changes are to larger mills and in that sense a promotion.

It is no reflection upon a superintendent to say that he has resigned his position for in many cases his reasons for leaving are good and entirely justified, but when ninety-three men change positions in six months, it is time to consider the causes.

We must, however, admit that the manufacturer was right when he said that some superintendents change because they are quitters and have not grit enough to fight out the trouble on the job they have.

Warehouse Cotton Will Be Recognized.

Representatives of the various branches of the cotton industry, in conference with the federal reserve board and other government officers, were assured by the secretary of the treasury that properly safeguarded warehouse receipts for cotton would be the basis of currency issued by the new federal reserve banks. The conference took up the details of proper warehouse facilities and discussed plans for financing the crop. Other "staple crops" properly secured, will also be the basis of bank credit. Cotton manufacturers promised to make every effort to increase their consumption and not to force down the price of raw cotton.

PERSONAL NEWS

Jasper Powers, of Slema, Ala., is now spare section hand in spinning at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

M. E. Stevens has resigned as superintendent of the LaGrange (Ga.) Mills.

E. C. Seymour has resigned his position at Selma, Ala., and accepted one at the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills.

F. L. Bishop of Rosemary, N. C., has accepted a position at Schoolfield, Va.

Samuel Bailey has resigned his position at Laurel Hill, N. C., and is now located at Lilesville, N. C.

Henry Jones of Dalton, Ga., has accepted a position at the Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Dan Reville has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Belwill Mill, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. Ross, of Pelzer, S. C., is now roller coverer at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Charles Etheridge has become second hand in spinning at the Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Andrew Kelly of St. Pauls, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. H. Gardner has resigned as overseer spinning at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Porterdale, Ga.

Lee Clark has been proted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

H. O. Davidson has not resigned as superintendent of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., as announced through error last week.

J. P. Wood has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

V. C. Lancaster, of Greenville, S C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.

J A. Parker of Greenville, S. C., will be overseer of carding at the Elberton (Ga.) Mfg. Co., when that mill starts up, September 1st.

A. T. Stewart has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. W. Manley, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., is now located at Greensboro, N. C.

Frank Etheridge has been transferred from second hand in spinning to second hand in carding at the Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

J. T. Alexander, of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

D. A. Rudisill, secretary and treasurer of the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co., is temporarily acting as superintendent of that mill.

Ed. Carter of Alabama City, Ala., has accepted the position of section hand in spinning at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

C. H. Lockman, mentioned last week as accepting a position of overseer of weaving, has that position at the Pelham (Ga.) Mills.

C. W. Rhodes has resigned as superintendent of the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co., on account of ill health. He will make his home at Lincolnton for the present.

W. R. Loveless has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to become second hand at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

W. P. Hurt has resigned as superintendent of the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to become superintenrent of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ga., and the Elk Cotton Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., dividing his time between them.

Chas. Lylerly, an overseer of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., was stricken with paralysis on Monday and is seriously ill.

H. P. Hunter of Lowell, Mass., has arrived at Anderson, S. C., and taken the position of superintendent of the Equinox Mills.

E. E. Barneycastle has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Jno. W. Long has resigned as overseer of carding at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Wiscassett Mills No. 4, Albemarle, N. C.

D. R. Harriman, Jr., will be assistant superintendent instead of superintendent of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., as announced through error last week.

W. F. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, and accepted a similar position at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Porterdale, Ga.

T. A. Drake, formerly overseer of spinning, spooling and twisting at the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., is now overseer of spinning and single twisting at the Aldora Mill, Barnesville, Ga.

Yancey L. Yon is now overseer of twisting, double spooling and winding and warping at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., and not overseer of spinning at that mill as reported last week.

Woodlawn Mfg. Co.,

Mt. Holly, N. C.

R. F. Craig ..... Superintendent
W. P. Bumgarner.....Asst. Supt.
D. S. Bradshaw.....Carder
R. E. McKeldy.....Spinner
W. L. Bumgarner..Master Mechanic

Thomaston Cotton Mill,

Thomaston, Ga.

A. T. Matthews.....Gen. Supt.
Geo. Moore.....Asst. Supt.
A. E. Massey...Carder and Spinner
E. P. Hollis ..... Weaver
R. J. Adams ..... Cloth Room
J. T. Hewitt.....Master Mechanic

Gaffney Mfg. Co.,

Gaffney, S. C.

W. R. Tattersall....Superintendent
B. M. Tennyson ..... Carder
J. W. Kinnett ..... Sipnner
L. A. Tripp ..... Weaver
G. C. Meredith ..... Cloth Room
G. S. Melton ..... Master Mechanic

Cleghorn Mills,

Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. B Moore ..... Superintendent
C. T. Sigmon ..... Carder
r. C. Rollins ..... Spinner
Ben O'Neal..Night Carder and Spin.
Thos. Allen....Night Master Mech.
W. D. Dale.....Master Mechanic

Oconee Mills Company,

Westminster, S. C.

J. L. Dorn ..... Superintendent
E. Timmerman ..... Carder
A. W. Nix ..... Spinner
S. A. Dillard ..... Weaver
J. D. Whitmire ..... Cloth Room
W. M. Smith.....Master Mechanic

Mooresville Cotton Mill,

Mooresville, N. C.

Pascal S. Boyd.....Superintendent
J. F. Fairchild, Card. and Spin. No. 1
W. B. McNeely, Card. and Spin. No. 1
J. M. Kennett, Weaver and Cloth Rm
E. E. Edminston..Master Mechanic

Spartan Mills,

Spartanburg, S. C.

W. J. Britton ..... Superintendent
W. R. McGraw ..... Carder
T. J. Cothran ..... Spinner
W. R. Widdup ..... Weaver
Calvin Whitten ..... Cloth Room
J. M. Dye ..... Master Mechanic

Mandeville Mills,

Carrollton, Ga.

J. A. Mandeville, Div. Mgr. & Supt.
O. H. Hay ..... Asst. Supt.
H. F. Wynn ..... Carder
W. D. Pike ..... Spinner
J. P. Dillard ..... Weaver
Thomas Williamson..Master Mech.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gaffney, S. C.—Contract has been let for a side track from the local freight depot to the Globe Mills.

South Boston, Va.—The Halifax Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, by N. B. Canless, who will be president, and W. A. McCanless, secretary and treasurer, both of whom are from Salisbury, N. C.

Anderson, S. C.—The Orr Mills have completed the installation of a steam turbine which they purchased from the Westinghouse Electric Co. Heretofore the mills have depended upon the Southern Power Co. for motive power, but it will now be independent of the local power plant.

Morganton, N. C.—The Vaudois Knitting Mills have completed their plant, and actual manufacture has started. John Long, formerly with the hosiery mills at Valdese is secretary and treasurer of the companq. A Mr. Lacy, of Tennessee, will be superintnedent. B. F. Davis is president of the company.

Columbia, S. C.—The Southern Adeptic Laboratory has received an order from the American Red Cross Society in Washington for their entire output of absorbent cotton until September 2nd. The material is wanted for manufacture into surgical dressings for soldiers wounded in the European war.

Fort Mill, S. C.—Notice has been posted by the two cotton mills here, the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company and the Millfort Mill Company, that the mills will close down next week. These mills operate on colored goods exclusively and the question of obtaining a supply of dyestuffs since the beginning of the war in Europe has been a serious one.

Charlotte, N. C.—C. W. Johnston, president of the Highland Park Mills, with plants in this city and Rock Hill, and who is also interested in several other mills, has announced that all of his mills will be operated on full time from now on. Mr. Johnston is just back from a trip North, where he studied the textile and financial situation closely and he is very optismistic as to the outlook. He thinks the cotton mills of the South need not fear any serious difficulty, but rather they should look forward to better market conditions.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The sale of the Harborough Mills to Gambill and Melville Mills Co., a Delaware corporation, has been definitely announced here and it is expected that the new owners will improve the plant and start operations as soon as possible. The buildings will be repaired and new machinery installed throughout. The outlook for the local mills is said to be better at this time than any other within the last several months.

Columbus, Ga.—It is announced that the Eagle and Phenix Mills are to expend the sum of $100,000 in installing new electrical equipment throughout the plants in Columbus, and $30,000 on the Girard Mills, the latter to be in new looms, which have already been ordered to take the place of the present machinery, which is worn and not quite up to the standard, and the former $100,000 to fully equip the Columbus plants with electricity which, when completed, will prevent further closing down in the event of high water, which is quite frequent in the winter and spring seasons.

The great generator is to be placed in the Eagle and Phenix this week and other equipment will be placed from time to time, all being completed and connected up by or before the first of the new year, according to an official of the mills.

The new machinery for the Girard plant will begin to arrive early in the coming month and it will be placed immediately on arrival. In addition to the replacing of many of the old looms, additional looms will be installed.

Marietta, Ga.—In a letter that they are sending out to their customers, regarding the hosiery situation in this country, the Marietta Knitting Co. of this place, say:

The European war will interfere with the usual production of the German hosiery mills thereby cutting off a large part of the world's hosiery supply.

Ninety per cent of the dyestuffs used in hosiery come from Germany. This supply is suddenly and indefinitely cut off.

And those parts of the world usually supplied with German hosiery will be obliged to turn to American hosiery mills, thus making a much heavier demand upon them.

In men's popular priced hosiery the demand is large in peaceful times and in war, in hard times and in prosperity. Now the demand will be heavy indeed. We have already declined several orders from Eastern jobbers to get up goods for them.

Fortunately, we have a fair stock of regular dyed radium half-hose in stock. These goods are for our regular customers, at regular prices, as long as the supply lasts. Beyond that, and the supply of dyes on hand we can only promise goods in the natural color, or to do the best we can. We think we can probably fill orders up to Dec. 1 with regular goods.

U. S. Helps Foreign Textiles.

A dispatch from Paris says that the American Chamber of Commerce in that city has secured orders from the United States amounting to sixty millions of dollars, which will enable silk textile dress making and kindred industries employing women to operate as usual.

Outlook Improved.

August 21, 1914.

Southern Textile Buletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen: As conditions in this community for the past few months have been depressed, we thought it might be of interest for your columns to state that the outlook for the future is much improved.

The Patterson Mills Company have been running on four days time for the past few weeks, but we are now thinking very seriously of running full time again to take care of our increased business and are looking forward to a promising business that will tax our capacity to the utmost.

We have taken the matter up with our representatives with the view of raising the price of our goods at 1-2 cents per yard to offset the increased price on dye stuff, etc.

We do not think that this European war will have any serious effect on the American cotton goods manufacturers, but will act as a stimulant as our goods will perhaps reach foreign markets which have been depending on the European manufacturers.

We are aware of the fact that mills have been shut down all over the country and that the employees are bound to be uneasy, and we believe that a few remarks of encouragement at this unsettled time will do much towards the return of their confidence as we do not feel but that the present administration, business men and manufacturers will arrive at speedy solutions of all the present difficulties and that our country and our business will go on as before with ever increasing prosperity.

Yours very truly,
Patterson Mills Co.,
S. T. Mosher, Sec'ty.

Mills Stopping in England.

It would be difficult to find a time when there was such a great percentage of unemployment in Nelson. On Monday there were over 55,000 looms stopped out of 60,000 in the district covered by the Nelson and District Weavers' Association. Several manufacturers in the district are determined to run three days a week as far as possible. A large number of looms are stopped until further notice, although the mills have been stopped all this week several of the mills are paying the weavers for the cloth finished, and they will have drawn the money by the time these lines are in print.

The same state of things exists in Barrowford. One of the largest employers has stated that he will run a week and stop a week, so that the operatives will have something to draw weekly. Whether other firms will follow suit is something no one can tell, but it would relieve the tension and assist the operatives to tide over these trying times.—Cotton Factory Times.

Lancashire Mills Closing.

A report from England says that the Lancashire cotton trade is feel-

ing the effects of the war severely. There are now about 60 mills in the Oldham district closed. In the Lees section of the town, all the 20 mills are closed, and the inhabitants are already suffering privation in consequence. Many of the smaller workshops have also closed down, while the larger concerns are working only three or four days per week.

It is officially reported that 32 Darwen Mills have closed and 18,000 looms and 6,000 cotton operatives thrown idle. At the Atlas Mill bandages are being woven for the Government. The two large textile unions—the Cardroom and the Spinners—have both over £100,000 in hand, and it is expected there will be a big drain on these funds.

American Branch Banks Needed in South America.

The following telegram has been received by the Department of Commerce from the American consulate at Santos, Brazil:

It is considered that an opportunity exists for financing South American trade through the United States. It is urged that a bank be estbliished to buy bill of lading drafts in American currency against credit opened in New York. Coffee exportations were financed through London, but closing of banks stops business and exporters are very anxious to ship to the United States.

The following telegram has been received from the American Legation at Quito, Ecuador:

Foreign exchange transactions refused by local banks. It is recommended, as in the interest of permanent and increased commerce between the two Americas, the establishment of branches of American banks at early date in South American capitals or chief commercial centers.

The Bunting Order of U. S.

The Navy Department of the United States is called upon to make an invidious choice between partiotism and economy. Offers have been invited for the supply of 255,000 yards of bunting for American flags, and the problem is as to whether the contract shall be placed with a British or a Yankee firm. It goes without saying that the British article is the cheaper, and that is where the difficulty come in. A trifle more for the home-made stars and stripes would doubtless be paid without a murmur, but there is so great disparity in the prices that duty to the taxpayer has become an operating factor; so much so, indeed, that controversy over the respective bids has been going on for three months, and the mater is not settled yet. The bids are as follows:

Wellington, Sears & Co., material to be manufactured by the N E. Bunting Co., Lowell, Mass $44,625

Harold M. Turner, material to be manufactured by the U. S. Bunting Co., Lowell, Mass. $43,095

C. B. Brook & Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England. . . . $25,617

Nostrand-Reynolds, Inc., material to be manufactured by Wm. Bancroft & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, England.. . . $25,444

Adding to the two latter amounts the ad valorem import duty of 35 per cent, the prices stand thus:

N. E. Bunting Co., Lowell....$44,625
U. S. Bunting, Co., Lowell....$43,095
C. B. Brook & Co., Bradford..$34,583
Nostrand-Reynolds, Halifax..$34,349

The specifications require a woolen fabric of best quality, 18 inches wide, weighing 2.1 oz. per running yard, and having 34 threads of warp and 34 threads of weft per inch. The prices per yard, duty paid, work out at 17.5, 16.9, 13.6, and 13.5 cents respectively. Many vigorous protests have been made against placing the contract out of the country, the Legislature of Massachuetts having passed a resolution describing the proposal as "unwarranted, be soft spun and bulky to raise the figure as much as possible; and the face warp and weft should be sufficiently full and smooth to give a well covered and clear surface. For dressing gowns it is chiefly essential that the weft should be soft spun and full and capable of yielding readily to the raising process usually applied to such cloths; the warp only needs to be considered from a weaving point of view, as it does not appear on the surface of the cloth after the latter has been raised and finished. For bed ticking, strength, firmness and stiffness are the chief requisite features in the yarns, with the extra quality of smoothness in the warp if the latter is to form the surface. The desired stiffness is sometimes imparted to the weft by sizing it, and linen weft is frequently used because of its suitability in this, and also in the other respects.

Export Market Ahead.

Whether cotton goods merchants are prepared or not they are going to find that there is an export market ahead of them, in Canada, the West Indies, South America, the Philippines, the Red Sea country and other places. Even if it be true that distribution in this country is going to be disorganized for a time by chaotic industrial conditions and by low-priced cotton in the South, it seems to most men as if the balance struck by an enforced export trade will finally compensate those who are now refusing to sell their goods and are thinking of the real conditions of merchandise stocks in this country.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Financial conditions have tended to restrain the activities in the cotton goods market for the past week. It seems certain that there would be a decided increase in export buying were it not for the involved financial conditions in many foreign countries and the difficulties in arranging exchange. The financing of the cotton crop is interesting many merchants who see in it the cause for much worry. If cotton goes very low it would injure a large section of the South without giving the mills an assurance of purchasing power among the masses in the country.

Trading in gray goods and print cloths was not very active last week. The movement in gray goods was reported as fair and prints were easy. The burlap market continues interesting. In view of a shortage in these goods, buyers have picked up all they could, and are now waiting developments with the result that the artificial demand has ceased, this demand being in a measure speculative. Conservative interests do not believe there is going to be any actual shortage of burlap. A large shipment of burlap, said to total 25,000,000 yards was received in Boston during the week, and had a decided effect on the market.

It is generally reported that there will be a much larged business on coarse cotton goods as soon as the money conditions are improved a home and abroad where exchange i concerned. Inquiries from some markets are becoming more numerous. A good indication of this was the reopening of Philippine shipments by one large house. The goods wanted at Manilla are to be shipped by the Panama Canal and the ship taking the goods is expected to take other goods on which shipment has been held up.

A feature of the domestic goods market was the reduction of 1-4 cent in the price of kid finished cambric. Other lines did not change in price. Active buying of sheetings by the bag trade is expected this week. There is a steady business coming in from the West and other parts of the country are buying in a fair way considering the conditions that should bring on uncertainty. The dyestuff situation is practically unchanged and there is no doubt that some of the buying of colored goods is prompted by the fear that colored goods will be higher and scarcer if the war is of long duration. Active efforts are being made to improve the dyestuff situation. The government is co-operating with the manufacturers in these efforts and attempting to divert a depletion in the supply of dyes. An effort is being made to get goods from Germany by having them shipped to Holland and then to this country in Dutch vessels.

While the drygoods trade enters the third week of the war period as heretofore several well-defined tendencies have manifested themselves and may become more proonounced during the next few days. There has been a distinctly downward trend in print cloths which was especially noticeable the latter part of last week. Demand for fine goods of grades usually imported has been improving steadily and unless the ocean shipping problems now confronting the whole mercantile world are solved soon this tendency will become more marked. Linens, silks and woolens have joined in the upward movement and closed last week quite strong. On the other hand the yarn trade has been upset badly by the confusion reigning in the raw cotton market and prices are so irregular that in many instances they are merely nominal with some houses refusing to quote except upon request for specific counts.

Although the total sales in the Fall River print cloth market last week did not reach over the average for the past four weeks, there is every indication of better business in the near future. Prominent factors in the business willingly admit that business is due to improve and has already taken an upward tendency in the fine goods mills. The latter are said to be working on some b'g orders, while the mills making standard prints have not experienced any change. Business during last week was mostly on sateens and fine goods, and though the majority of goods were spots, some short time contracts were placed.

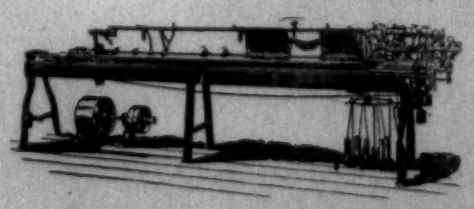
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std	3 1-2	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-4	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6 1-2	—
Gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s	5 1-2	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 1-2	—
Brown drills, std	8	8 1-4
Sheetings, So., std	7 3-4	—
3-yard, 48x48s	7	—
4-yard	5 7-8	—
4-yard, 48x48s	5 3-8	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	4 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x52s	4 3-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce	14	17
Stark, 8 1-2-oz., duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in., duck	16 1-2	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	13	13 1-2
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4	—
Standard, ginghams	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	9	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 1-3	4 3-8

"So you saw the woman drop her purse," said Mr. Marks to his friend, "but lost her in the crowd. Did you advertise?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Parks, "but I didn't get an answer. I put this in the papers: 'If the plain woman about forty-five years of age wearing a dress and hat of last year's style who lost a purse containing $3.50 on Twenty-second Street on Saturday will apply to ——, the property will be returned.'"

"Good heavens, man!" said Mr. Marks. "No wonder you didn't get an answer. No woman in the world would own up to that description for $3.50."—Ex.



The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was considerable new business done in the yarn market here last week. Most of it was on knitting yarns, both carded and combed. The business was not well distributed, going to only a few dealers who went after it with prices that interested buyers.

There is complaint among the manufacturers of carded yarn hosiery manufacturers of business being slow, that orders are coming in very slowly. However knitters are not buying yarns freely as they confidently expect that prices will be lower. For the same reason, distributors are not placing orders, but it is the general opinion that they will have all they can do. Some hosiery manufacturers are buying yarns, and during the week there were some sales of 50,000 to 150,000 pounds for fall deliveries, which is evidence that they expect to do a good business.

The underwear situation is not very active. Selling agents however, expressed the opinion that when business does come, it will come with a rush. They say that there is no stock of goods either in the hands of manufacturers or distributors and that it is only a question of time until jobbers come into the market. A considerable number of underwear manufacturers bought yarns last week for late delivery at prices which seem low.

A few sales of from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of single combed yarns on cones were made last week. A sale of 50,000 pounds of Southern frame spun combed peeler cones was made on the basis of 23 1-2 cents for 10s. A number of offers for single combed peeler cones from 16s to 36s were made to Southern spinners during the week, but their prices were higher than the Eastern manufacturers.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	16	—17
10s	16 1-2	—17 1-2
12s	17 1-2	—18
14s	18	—18 1-2
16s	18 1-2	—19
20s	19	—19 1-2
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	23	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	16 1-2	—17
10s	17	—17 1-2
12s	17 1-2	—18
14s	18	—18 1-2
16s	18 1-2	—19
20s	19	—19 1-2
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	22 1-2	—23
40s	27	—27 1-2
50s	33	—34
60s	42	—43

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17 1-2	—18
8-4 slack	17 1-2	—
8-3-4 hard twist	16 1-2	—17

Southern Single Warps.

8s	17	—
10s	17 1-2	—18
12s	18	—
14s	18	—18 1-2
16s	18 1-2	—
20s	19	—19 1-2
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	22 1-2	—23
40s	28	—
50s	34	—34 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	17	—17 1-2
10s	17 1-2	—18
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18 1-2	—
16s	18 1-2	—19
20s	19	—20
24s	21	—
26s	21 1-2	—
30s	23	—
40s	27 1-2	—
50s	33	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	17	—17 1-2
10s	17 1-2	—18
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18 1-2	—19
16s	19	—19 1-2
18s	19 1-2	—
20s	20	—
22s	20 1-2	—
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	22 1-2	—23

Single Combed Peeler Skeins.

22s	23 1-2	—24
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24 1-2	—25
30s	26	—
22s	25	—25 1-2
24s	25 1-2	—26
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	27	—27 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	21	—
24s	21 1-2	—22
26s	22	—22 1-2
30s	23	—23 1-2
36s	25	—25 1-2
40s	27 1-2	—28
50s	34	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	27	—27 1-2
24s	28 1-2	—29 1-2
30s	31 1-2	—33
40s	36	—39
50s	41	—44
70s	58	—61
80s	67	—71

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C	...	100
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	...
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	150	153
Anderson C. M., S. C. pfd	90	...
Aragon Mills	50	60
Arcadia Mills	95	95
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	...	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Anderson Cot. M., com.	...	20
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	105
Brandon Mills, S. C.	...	70
Brogon Mills, S. C.	...	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	...	51
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	120	110
Capital City C. M., S. C.	...	85
Chiquola Mills	105	116
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	78	85
Clifton Mfg. Co.	92	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	...	65½
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	82½	..
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
D .E. Converse Co., S. C.	...	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	110
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	65
Drayton Mills, S .C.	30	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	...	72
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	175
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga	65	70
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	...	125
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	70
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	...	56
Gainesville C. M, Ga. com	...	75
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	80	...
Glenn Lowry Mfg. Co.	...	100
Glenn-L. C. Co., S. C. pfd	...	72½
Gluck Mills, S. C.	48	80
Graniteville M. Co., S. C.	100	...
Greenwood Cot. M, S. C.	49	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	...	100
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	...	102
Hartsville C. M. S. C.	175	...
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	116
Inman Mills, S. C.	...	101
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	...	100
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90	101
King, Jno. P. Co.	75	80
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	110	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pfd	97	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mill, S. C.	...	100
Limstone C. M., S. C.	125	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	...	50
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	...	60
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	90
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	90
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	...
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C	112	...
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	...	150
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	92
Orangeburg C. Co., pfd.	...	90
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	81
Oconee, com	...	100
Oconee, pfd.	100	&int.
Pacolet com	...	103
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	98

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Alpine, pfd	...	100
Avon	...	...
Brown, com	115	...
Brown, pfd	...	100
Cabarrus	130	...
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	...	100
Chronicle	...	160
Cliffside	190	195
Dacotah	125	...
Dixie	60	...
Entwistle	100	115
Efird	...	134½
Erwin, com	...	155
Erwin, pfd	120	105
Flint Mill	150	234
Gibson	109	110
Gray Mfg. Co.	...	130
Henrietta	...	116
Highland Park	175	...
Highland Park, pfd.	102	...
Imperial	130	...
Kesler	140	...
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd	60	80
Loray, com	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Majestic	...	150
Paola	...	70
Patterson	129	...
Raleigh	85	104
Roanoke Mills	140	160
Vance	107	...
Wiscassett	140	...
Parker, com	6	...
Parker, pfd	30	...
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar.	85	90
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	115
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	92
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	25
Saxon Mills, S. C.	105	115
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	52
Spartan Mills, S. C.	...	110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	280	...
Union Buffalo Mills, 1pfd	20	...
Union Buffalo Mills, 2pfd	3	...
Ware Shoals M. C., S. C.	70	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	100
Williamston Mills, S. C.	...	85
Woodruff Cot. Mill, S. C.	90	100
Williamston Cot. M. pfd	...	95

A Glasgow merchant ,famous for his stinginess, came into his office one morning and found a young clerk writing a letter in rather a flourishing hand. "My man," he observed, "dinna mak' the tails o' yer g's and y's quite so long. I want the ink to last the quarter out."—London Evening Standard.

Personal Items

C. A. Mattison of Anderson, S. C., has returned from a visit of three weeks to the mountains of North Georgia.

Address of J. M. Perry Wanted.

The managers Jewel Cotton Mills; business men and others in Thomasville, N. C., would like to know something as to the whereaabouts of one J. M. Perry, who was last heard of at a cotton mill in Danville, Va. Postage will be returned to any one giving information.

New Hetherington Agent.

A. S. Fuller of Manchester, England, has been appointed by John Hetherington & Sons as their agent in this country to succeed Stephen C. Lowe, who recently resigned. Mr. Fuller was formerly attached to the John Hetherington & Co. office in this country and is well and favorably known to the trade.

Mistreated His Son.

W. S. Cowart, an operative at the Massachusetts Mill, Lindale, Ga., was arrested last week charged with cruelty to his eight-year-old son. It is alleged that he tied the boy to a beam in the woodhouse with a heavy chain around his neck. The cries of the child attracted the attention of neighbors, who took the key from the father and unlocked the heavy lock with which Cowart had secured the chain around his son's neck. The man is being held for trial.

Deserted Wife Kills Herself.

Mrs. Hessie Eldridge, about 30 years old, an employe of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C., committed suicide Tuesday by throwing herself in front of a moving street car. Her body was badly mangled before the car could be stopped. The deed is said to have resulted from brooding over her troubles, her husband having recently deserted her, leaving her with two little children to support.

Cut His Throat and Then Drowned Himself.

With blood flowing from a self inflicted gash in the neck, the body of Hugh H. Gilmer, an employe in Clifton No. 2 Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., was recovered from the mill pond Friday morning an hour after it is supposed that the man threw himself there. Despondency brought on from ill health is attributed as the cause of the rash act. He leaves a wife, brothers and three children

Gilmer, who was said to be a hard worker came to Clifton from Tennessee two years ago. He had been sick for some time, and according to information secured by the coroner, he attempted to take his life some months ago. The razor with which he cut his throat before jumping into the river, was found in the man's pocket. The razor case was taken from another pocket.

He Found Out.

While experimenting with a railroad torpedo and an alarm clock, Bynum Hoard, of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., brought the torpedo into contract with a dry battery. When the dust of the explosion had cleared away, he looked as though he had been badly peppered by the full discharge of a shot gun. His entire face was torn, an artery in his right arm was severed and a hole was torn in his side. The injured man was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. By a lucky chance the man's eyesight escaped injury.

Arizona Cotton Equals Best Egyptian

Washington, D. C. — Secretary Houston announced that a portion of the 2,100-bales 1913 crop of Arizona long staple cotton of the Egyptian type, developed by the Department of Agriculture, sold in Liverpool recently at 23 1-3 cents a pound, netting the Arizona growers 21 1-2 cents a pound at their shipping point in Salt River Valley.

This was taken to indicate that English spinners consider this cotton equal to the best grades produced in Egypt. A quantity sold to American spinners brought prices which make this a very profitable crop for irrigated lands of the Southwest.

Assessment of South Carolina Mills.

(Continued from Page 3.

Lockhart Mills	498,301
Monarch Mills	425,000
Ottaray Mills	132,799
Union Cotton Mills	625,000
Wallace Mills	112,500
Aragon Cotton Mills	143,206
Arcade Cotton Mills	99,010
Clover Cotton Mfg. Co.	135,000
Fort Mill Mfg. Co.	78,000
Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills	100,000
Harris Mfg. Co.	10,658
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	75,750
Lockmore Cotton Mills	38,611
Manchester Cotton Mill	123 722
Neely Mfg. Co.	34,965
Victoria Cotton Mill	56,399
Tavora Cotton Mill	15,000
Wymojo Yarn Mill	55,699
Cannon & Co.	105,000
Columbia Water Power Co.	200,000
Georgia-Carolina Pow. Co.	87,500
Total	$29,782,548

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only $1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joints our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

A Few Families Wanted.

Wanted—A few goods families of carding and spinning room help, such as drawing and fly frame hands, spinners, doffers, spoolers, etc. Can use a few hands in other departments. Good running work and good wages. Write or call on W. T. Royster, overseer of carding, J. F. Mims, overseer of spinning, or O. H. Farr, Supt., Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Twisters Wanted.

Wanted to communicate with someone having a second handed warp twister with three and one-half inch ring, and six inch traverse, also 160 spindles to frame and 12 seamless bag-looms, 32 or 34 inch reed space. Columbia Cotton Mill Co., Columbia, Tenn.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my roller covering outfit, complete in every respect for covering any roll made from spinning to a comber roll, as good as new and considered one of the best sets of machines made, or I would consider a proposition to put same in a good mill and operate in connection with the mill. List of machines furnished on application. Address The Greenville Roller Shops, 109 East Court St., Greenville, S. C.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experience on both white and colored goods and have always given satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 785.

For Sale.

1 lathe and 1 drill press. Both in good condition. Price low. Address No. 1051.

LOOMS FOR SALE.

125 "E" MODEL 32-INCH DRAPER LOOMS FOR SALE. THESE LOOMS ARE NOW IN OPERATION AND ARE BEING REPLACED WITH 40-INCH LOOMS. MAKE US AN OFFER. ADDRESS PRINTS, CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but do not like present location. Long experience and good references. Address No. 786.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a Southerner, but have for some time been employed in Eastern mills. Have given satisfaction but prefer to return South. Have valuable experience. Address No. 787.

WANT position as superintendent or carder. Have had experience in as overseer of large card room, both North and South. Excellent references. Address No. 788.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns, but would take hard yarn mill. Now employed and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 789.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or Siuth Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 790.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Long experience. Now employed, but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 791.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, finishing or cloth room. Long experience as weaver and am also expert cloth room and finisher man, including colored goods. Address No. 792.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experence on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 793.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer healthier location. Good refernces. Address No. 794.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than $4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 795.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 796.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 798.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 799.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of loom. Good references. Address No. 801.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced overseer and also a good designer. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 802.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer. Married. Age 27. Long expereince. Good references. Address No. 803.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good refrences. Address No. 804.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinner in large mill. 13 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 805.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 806.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 807.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and am giving entire satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. My references are all that can be desired. Address No. 808.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and spinner and have been well trained. Am competent to handle mill and can give satisfaction. Address No. 809.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and assistant superintendent. Graduate Ga. Tech. Age 27. Married. Want larger job. Good references. Address No. 810.

WANT a position as overseer of carding in small room, or second hand in large one. Am now employed but want higher salary. Twenty-four years experience. Can amply furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 811.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 812.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 813.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than $3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good experience. Fine references. Address No. 814.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemical or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 815.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 816.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 9 years experience as overseer on coarse and medium numbers and have made good jobs. Address No. [illegible]

(Continued [illegible]

POSITION as superintendent or manager wanted by young man of good habits with college education and about five years experience in cotton mill office. Is anxzious to make a connection with some future to it. Thoroughly familiar with all the details of office work, accurate book-keeper, can use typewriter and of executive ability. Would be glad to have a personal interview. Also have experience as superintendent. Address No. 818.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in a medium size mill, or second hand in large mill. Now employed in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 819.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer in good mills for 20 years and feel competent to run a mill. Have made good on past jobs and can make good as superintendent. Address No. 820.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on cheviots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married; age 32. Good references. Address No. 821.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 15 years expereince as overseer and superintendent on from 6 to 30s and sheeting, ratines and dress goods. Now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 822.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed but would change for larger job or promotiona. Address No. 823.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 refernces. Address No. 824.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector, and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on ten days notice. Address No. 825.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Age 29. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 826.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than $1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 827.

WANT position as superintendent. ...ve been superintendent of ... mills and always given sat... Held last position ... and had satisfactory ... Good refer... 828.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Address No. 829.

WANT position as overseer carding. 15 years experience. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 830.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 831.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am a practical mill man and can give fine references. Address No. 832.

Owing to the health of my family I desire to make a change. Am a practical superintendent on either white or colored goods. Would accept traveling position with a line of mill supplies or warp sizing and finishing empound. Am 42 years of age anl have good reference to offer. Address No. 833.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 834.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Long experience on warps and raw stock, all colors. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address No. 835.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have 20 years' practical experience in carding and spinning on all kinds of yarns, both combed and carded. Am fine on print cloths. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 836.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from present and former employers. Address No. 837.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 838.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Graduate of textile school and have had long experience. Best of references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 839.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than $3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 841.

WANT position as carder and spinner, 35 years old. 23 years ex- Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 840.

WANT position as carder. Have a wide expereince in carding on fine and coarse numbers. 38 years of age. Married, sober and believes in running a room up-to-date. References if required. perience. 15 years as overseer. Prefer a large card room. Good references. Address No. 842.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinning in large mill. Married. Age 30. At present employed but would change for more money. Good references. Address No. 843.

WANT position of superintendent. Recently resigned for personal reasons position as superintendent which I held for a number of years, during whch time mill never failed to make good profits each year. Fine references. Address No. 844.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had long experience especially in carding and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 845.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mll. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 846.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,0000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 847.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed. Have twelve years expereince as carder, spinner and superintendent. Have held present position as superintendent three years. Prefer yarn mill. First-class r ferences. Address No. 848.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill Age 35 Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long expereince as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than $3.00 oer dav. 12 years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

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